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DOCUMENT NO. 30
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☒
☐ DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S G
NEXT REVIEW DATE: 2010
AUTH: HR 70-2
DATE: 6 JUN 1980 REVIEWER: ☐ 25X1

5 February 1960

Copy No. C 67

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

5 February 1960

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

*Warsaw Pact Meeting: The declaration adopted on 4 February by the Warsaw Pact members meeting in Moscow suggests that the main purpose of the meeting was to provide a demonstration of Bloc solidarity and support for the USSR's positions on questions that Khrushchev has proposed for discussion at the summit conference in May. The generally moderate declaration hailed Moscow's decision to reduce its forces but stopped short of announcing any reductions in Eastern European satellite forces or in Soviet forces stationed in these countries. A summary of the communiqué issued simultaneously hinted at further moves in this direction, however, by stating that the Pact members had "co-ordinated their future actions" toward "consolidating the relaxation of international tensions." Khrushchev's speech to the conference, which has not yet been published, may provide more specific indications of Bloc initiatives prior to the summit meeting.

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

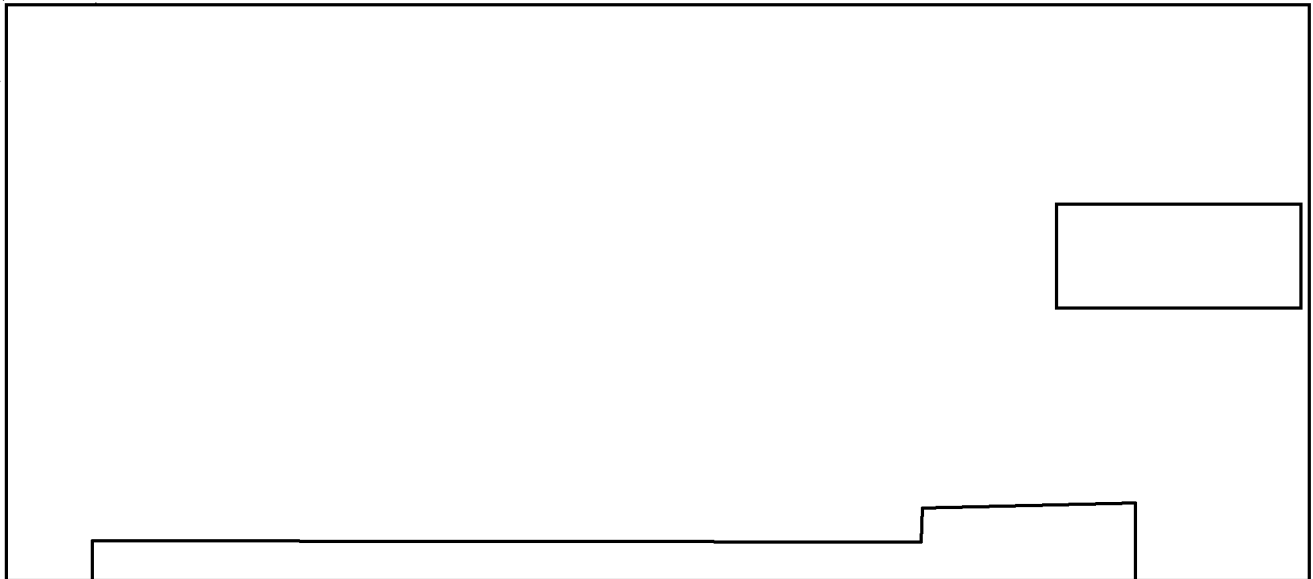
India-USSR: Soviet President Voroshilov's 18-day visit to India--from 20 January to 5 February--has had little impact. His party of about 70, including First Deputy Premier Kozlov, First Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov, and Presidium member Mme. Furtseva, made an extensive tour of the country. Indian officials and the press went through the motions of welcome and entertainment but without enthusiasm. To Indian officials, the forthcoming visit of Khrushchev and the possibility that he will contribute to settling the Sino-Indian border dispute has greater significance.

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Burma: Tomorrow's parliamentary elections will return Burma from military to civil control. Informed observers expect victory for the party headed by former Premier U Nu. The present premier, General Ne Win, will resume his position as military commander in chief

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Western relations with the strictly neutralist U Nu might be more difficult than those existing with General Ne Win.

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DAILY BRIEF

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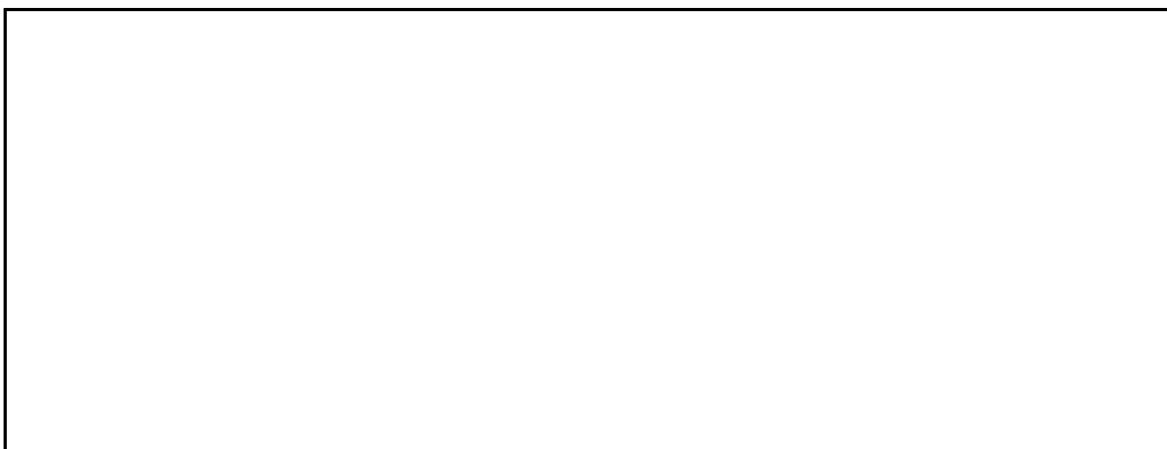
II. ASIA-AFRICA

Burmese Parliamentary Election Prospects

Burmese voters go to the polls on 6 February to select a new civilian government to succeed the incumbent military regime of Premier Ne Win. The army, which assumed power in October 1958 because the government had disintegrated following a split in the ruling Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL), is voluntarily relinquishing office to the politicians. Active army personnel are not standing for office.

The two major parties in the election are the "Clean" AFPFL under former Premier U Nu and the "Stable" AFPFL headed by his former deputies, Ba Swe and Kyaw Nyein. Informed opinion predicts that the "Clean" party will carry a majority of the 250 constituencies. In the absence of major policy issues, the personality of U Nu is expected to be the determining factor. Independents and candidates of the Communist-dominated National United Front and various ethnic minority parties are expected to win relatively few seats.

A Nu victory may create some difficulties in Western relations with Burma. Under Ne Win's regime there has been a slight swing toward the West, but U Nu is a strict neutralist. He has bitterly accused the West, and the United States in particular, of financing his opposition.



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